The Standard.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, AUG. 20, 1853.

OUR SUBSCRIPTION LIST. Various unfounded rumors having been put in circulation in relation to our subscription list, we deem

it due to our friends to state the facts. During the last three weeks, ending on Wednesday the 17th, we had lost just forty-two and received forty-six new subscribers. This includes discontinuances and new subscriptions from all quarters. We have also received most encouraging letters from friends in various parts of the State, coupled with assurances that our list shall be materially increased. A friend, for example, writes us as follows from Hali-

"I requested the Postmaster at this place to write you to discontinue the Weekly Standard, because I received it so irregularly; but for fear you might think that I disapproved your course in the late campaign in the Raleigh District, I now, by way of endorsing your course, send you what is due on the Weekly, which is \$4, and \$4 in advance for the Semi-Weekly. So long as you stand upon Democratic principles you need not fear, for the Democracy will sustain you.

This is one letter out of many which we have received of a similar character. Another friend writes to know how many subscribers we have lost, proffering to obtain others to make up the loss.

What we say to one we say to all-our list is increasing, and our business is better now than it has ever been before. The threat to break us down has expended itself in thin air. Our equanimity has not been in the slightest degree disturbed; we stand on principle, and fear nothing. We hope, for the good of the cause, to add to our list by hundreds during the approaching Fall and Winter. Give us five thousand subscribers, and we will promise in return to show some good results from our labors in the campaign of 1854.

THE PACIFIC ROAD.

The Whig papers are taking it for granted, because Mr. Secretary Davis and Mr. Secretary Guthrie recently made some remarks in public in favor of the Pacific Road as a government measure, that Gen. Pierce is committed to the scheme. They are not willing to await the annual message of the President in order to see what he says of the measure, or whether indeed he will allude to it at all as a measure claiming the aid directly of the federal treasury; but they assume, in advance, that he must necessarily be bound by the declarations of his Secretaries. This is unfair. Gen. Pierce has, we doubt not, much respect for the opinions of Mr. Davis and Mr. Guthrie, and the fullest confidence in their integrity; but he is the President, and will speak for himself when he comes to address Congress in December next. The people of the States will hear him with the respect and attention due to the great office he holds as well as to himself; and whatever others may have said or intimated, we entertain no fears that he will announce any proposition or press any measure in opposition to the well-established principles of the Republican party. Our confidence in Gen. Pierce is as strong if not stronger than it is in any other living statesman; and it is so because we have seen him tested in the furnace of Abolition and Consolidation, and no blemish left upon his bright escutcheon. He is a New-Hampshire Democrat, and as such, a disciple of the school of '98 and '99.

We repeat, then, whatever may be the aspect which this Pacific Railroad question may assume in the future, it is but common justice that the people should await what President Pierce may have to say over his own signature. We say the people, without respect to parties-for this is a question of too much magnitude to be controlled or decided by party influences. We take it for granted that every citizen would be gratified to see this magnificent work effected. We have no doubt it will be, in due time. Its effects upon the prosperity of this continent and upon the commerce of the world, cannot fail to be highly important and beneficial.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

This distinguished man, a native of this City, has been elected Governor of Tennessee by more than three thousand majority. His majority in Greene, the County of his residence, was 1,013-four hundred and eighty-nine more than Gen. Pierce received. "We have returns," says the Nashville Union, of the 10th inst., "but from about two-thirds of the vote of the State, yet enough to know that Andrew Johnson has been chosen Governor of Tennessee by a majority of more than three thousand !- the largest majority any candidate has received for the office in ten years. He has achieved this unparalleled victory over the most splendid orator and popular man of his opponents, against the combined assaults of the whig press and the whig speakers, and with but a lukewarm support from many of his own political associates. Never were the whigs more confident of success, while the democracy, disheartened by a succession of defeats, looked upon the contest as almost

The Whig Editors have been making themselves merry over the division and strife of the Democrats in this District. They appear to forget the state of affairs in their own party in the Edenton and Mountain Districts; and they also seem to have lost sight of the fact that on the questions of Free Suffrage and a State Convention they are hopelessly divided. These Editors would do well to look at home and cure the breaches in their own ranks, before coming forward to advise Democrats as to what

The Democrats of this District, it is true, have been divided, not on principle, but about men; but divisions of this sort must, in the very nature of things, soon terminate. There are some six thousand five hundred Democrats in this District, and we venture to say that, so far as principles are concerned, they are together almost to a man. Future contests will show this to be so.

We learn that Mr. Patrick McGowan, of this place, has been appointed Mail Agent upon the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, in place of Mr. H. H. Potter, removed. This is an excellect appointment. Mr. McGowan is a steady and industrious man, of undoubted integrity; and the business of the Department on this line will be entirely safe in his hands. In addition to this he is and has been for many years, a consistent and active platform Democrat; and both his Democracy and his business qualifications have been repeatedly endorsed by the Democratic members of our State Senate.

We are indebted to the publishers, A. S. Barnes & Co., through Mr. Turner, of this City, for a copy of the "Youth's Manuel of Geography, combined with History and Astronomy"-by James Monteith, of New York. This is the first edition. The work appears to be a useful one.

YELLOW FEVER IN NEW ORLEANS. The scourge was still on the increase on Sunday last. The report of the board of health for the past twenty-four hours ending on Saturday, exhibits 158 deaths from yellow fever.

RAILROAD MASSACRES. The recent slaughter by Railroads has occasioned. and justly, much feeling in the public mind. These accidents, as they are called, but really massacres, have occurred of late almost as if they had been arranged as a part of the business of the Roads. We scarcely shake off the feeling of sadness occasioned by one of these calamities before we are startled by another, and yet another; indeed, for the last two weeks the telegraphic items of our Northern exchanges have been mostly devoted to accounts of these collisions and their dreadful results. Is there no remedy for it? The New York Times makes the

following suggestions: "One thing is very certain. These accidents are all unnecessary. Means have been devised for preventing them :- and everybody knows precisely how it can be done. We can call to mind scarcely a single Railroad disaster, which has not been due to causes which could easily have been prevented. A double track will render collisions from opposing trains absolutely impossible. So will a time-table properly prepared and strictly followed. Every Railroad company has at its command the ways and means of so organizing its operations, as to render accidents upon its road impossible. The one thing needful-the only thing needful-is to compel their use. Railway companies must be required to put and keep in active, constant and vigilant operation the means by which these accidents shall be prevented. How can

Money has done greater wonders than this, and the love of money is undoubtedly a principle to which we can successfully appeal. We have often spoken of it before, and the history of the past few onths strengthens our convictions. We must make such laws that every railroad accident will tell upon the stock of the Company. Let it be understood that such a catastrophe as vesterday transpired on the Providence and Worcester road, would subject the Company to the loss of as much money as would lay a new track over the whole length, and we shall hear much less frequently of their occurrence."

The Times may be right-the only way to prevent these accidents may be to draw on the pockets of the stockholders; but then where there is criminal negligence or recklessness, there ought to be deathpunishment. Engineers who, from negligence, run the cars off the track, or who deliberately or carelessly run into each other, thereby causing death or younds, ought to be visited with the heaviest punshment; and superintendents or agents, under whose directions engineers thus drive to destruction, ought to be brought in also for their share of punishment. We very seldom hear of Railroad accidents in Euope, and this is because Railroading there has been brought to perfection. The Roads, in the first place, are of the best kind; and then they are managed with an iron-like system, which, when accidents do occur, at once fixes the blame on the guilty and ensures prompt and condign punishment.

ENGLAND AND CUBA. The Washington Star, speaking of the secret treaty between England and Spain in relation to Cuba,

"THE SECRET TREATY BETWEEN BRITAIN AND SPAIN doubtless, the subject of more serious concern with the Government of the United States, than any other question now before the world. Indeed, it bids fair to prove to be the most important matter handled the present Administration. England, in forcing or leading Spain into the treaty in question, has probably put her in a position in which, sooner or later, it will be incumbent on the United States to treat her as though not a Government. If this treaty be consummated, she will stand, though England's interference, just where Russia proposes to place Turkey. Russia says to Turkey that she must acknowledge the Czar's right to interfere to protect a portion of the Sultan's subjects, whenever he believes that the policy of the Sultan, adopted for the benefit of the whole of his subjecta, may not be beneficial to the Greek Church portion. England and France thereupon flare up, and prepare to fight Russia; contending that in thus infringing Turkey's sovereignty, the Czar is jeoparding the interests of French and English subjects engaged in commerce with those of the Sultan.

In the Cuban case, England, constantly intermeddling every where, being displeased with the policy of Spain towards a portion of her subjects in Cuba, forces her to make a treaty by which the British Queen's agents are authorized to interfere in the domestic affairs of every hamlet and plantation in the island, acting as protectors to one portion of the inhabitants against the officials of the Spanish Government and against the rest of the inhabitants of the island. Now, her conduct in this affair, is not only offensive but dangerous to the interests of certain States of this confederacy and their citizens, and bids fair to be so treated. We shall not be at all surprised to hear shortly, that Mr. Soule is instructed to say to Spain, that her conduct in submitting to England's dictation and protectorate over the negroes of Cuba, is likely to compel the Government of the United States to consider her as abdicating her rights in and

The Goldsborough Republican and Patriot offers the following sound advice to the Democracy

"Our success in the late election has been flattering to the extreme, if we except the Fourth District, where dissensions worked defeat, and it only remains now for every Democrat to stand firm to the principles of the party as set forth in the Baltimore platform, and we will come in the field next August with augmented forces and prepared to achieve a victory. It need not-it caunot, be concealed, that our opponents, exulting in our dissensions, are looking to them as the cause of our defeat in the next campaign, and are, vainly we trust, looking forward to a cheap and an easy conquest. In this they will certainly be disappointed if principle continue the guiding star in our party. In the late contest, through which we have passed, we may easily learn that Democratic principles are still in the ascendency in the State, and, that we have nothing to fear from a general engagement with the enemy, at any future time. The Raleigh District will, we hope, lay aside their family dissensions and become united. What is past among them is deeply to be regretted, but cannot be recalled. If the question of distribution was made a test in that District to-morrow, we have every reason to believe that the Democrats, to a man, would vote against it. On this subject then let us all unite, and the combined forces of the enemy will, in vain essay our de-

MR. BRECKINRIDGE.

The Louisville Journal-one of the most rabid of Whig prints-bears the following testimony to the high and honorable character of the able and eloquent Breckinridge:

"We have been half afraid, during the canvass, to express fully our opinion of him, lest our whig friends in his district and elsewhere might deem us untrue to the interests of our party. Paragraphs written by us some months ago in relation to Mr. Breckinridge have been kept at the heads of his newspaper organs thoughout the conflict, and we can and do emphatically reassert every word of these paragraphs. Mr. B. is a pure and noble-hearted man, and a liberal-minded politician, and he has earned and won at home and at Washington as high a reputation for talent as belongs to any man of his age in the United States. We do not know of any gentleman of his party whom we would rather see in Congress, and if he lived in a locofoco district-for instance Lynn Boyd's—we should sincerely rejoice at

A meeting was held in Washington, on Saturday evening, to aid in the relief of the sufferers by the yellow fever in New Orleans. President Pierce sent a letter enclosing fifty dollars; Mr. Corcoran gave

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER HUMBOLDT. The Eastern Question—Less Prospect of a Peaceful Settlement—An Ultimatum from the Porte—Secret Treaty between Turksy and the United States—State of the Markets, &c.

New York, August 15th. The steamer Humboldt

arrived this evening from Southampton and Havre, bringing 186 passengers and Liverpool dates of the 3d inst. The America arrived at Liverpool on the 31st, and the Glasgow at Greenock on the 30th ult. Among the Humboldt's passengers is S. G. Goodrich, late Consul at Paris

RUSSIA AND TURKEY. The Eastern question wears a less favorable aspect. It was feared that the Emperor of Russia would decline to withdraw his forces from the principalities, as stipulated in the propositions of the Three Powers. The English and French fleets would, in that case, be ordered to pass the Dardanelles, and a peaceful settlement of the dispute greatly jeoparded.

A telegraphic despatch, dated Constantinople, July 20th, states that the Porte and the representatives of the great powers had accepted the proposition of the Austrian minister, which arranged that the English and French fleets should withdraw from Besica Bay, whilst the Russians evaculated the Principalities Turkey would then send an ambassador to open the negotiations at St. Petersburg. Conferences were also to be opened at Vienna, by the consent of Russia. A decline in the funds has been caused at London and Paris by an article in the Constitutionelle declaring that France and England would not consent to the arrangement which had been proposed to Constantinople. Great uneasiness had also been created by a decree of the Czar, ordering a fresh levy of recruits

looking to war. The statement is reasserted that the United States had offered to assist the Porte with money and active

throughout the Empire. This was interpreted as

The intelligence from the Principalities was impor-tant. Moldavia had declared itself independent of the Porte, and refused to pay further tribute. A similar movement is expected in Wallachia.

It is asserted that the Porte intends addressing an ultimatum to Russia, in which, after paying due regard to the rights of the Sultan's Christian subjects, that sovereign declares, that if, in spite of these repeated assurances, the Czar should persist in offerng war, the Porte is resolved to accept it, but that the responsibility must lie with Russia. It is also asserted that this document has been communicated to the ambassadors of France and England. Orders have been sent to the Hospodars of Maldavia and Wallechia, ordering them to quit the Principalities and retire to the right bank of the Danube. The Egyptian fleet arrived at Constantinople on the 19th ult., with 12,000 men.

Admiral Doundas, of the English fleet, with all his captains, had been on a reconnoissance of the for-

Another ministerial crisis was feared at Constanti-There was a rumor in Vienna of a secret treaty between the United States and the Porte, and the probable cession of Maronavizza. Three American fri-

gates were said to be in the Besphorus. Russia had demanded of Persia the cession of the province of Tauris, in lieu of the 80,000,000 roubles

A Frenchman, named Edward Reynaud, has been arrested at Southampton on the charge of having conspired with others to murder the French Emperor. He was taken to London for examination.

THE MARKETS London, August 2. A very favorable change has occurred in the weather, which has had a good effect on the wheat crop. The reports of the spread of the potato disease are conflicting, but on the whole, unsatisfactory. At Mark Lane, yesterday, wheat was dull but some parcels brought 2s. per quarter advance. Foreign wheat was hardly maintained. Flour inactive but firm. Corn in demand.

Money was generally unchanged, but securities had a downward tendency. Money was in increased demand; Consols had declined to 87% a 97%. Best bills 31 per cent. discount. Houses had raised their

Liverpool, Aug. 3. Cotton continued in active demand at fair rates-sales since the Africa 25,000 bales, of which speculators took 3,000 and exporters 3,000

McHenry quotes less activity in wheat and flour, and extreme rates of last week not maintained. Corn

Richardson & Brother say that owing to the fine weather, Breadstuffs were quieter, and wheat and flour in limited demand at the prices of the preced-Lard had further advanced, with an increasing de-

mand. The stock was moderate. Beef and Pork were wanted. In Bacon a fair business was doing. Shoulders had declined to 30s. Cheese was much looked for. Provincial Markets. At Manchester trade was

satisfactory.

At Birmingham there was more firmness in Iron. Hacre Market. Havre, Aug. 3. Sales of Cotton for the week 4,000 bales, at 74 a 95f for Orleans.

We acknowledge the receipt from the publisher, W. D. Cooke, of a copy of the Revolutionary History of North Carolina. In point of typography, it will compare favorably with any work done at the North; in fact, the execution is beautiful as an addition to the History of the State. These compilations are invaluable. The researches of men so learned as Hawks, Swain and Graham, could not fail to disentomb from the records of the past, evidence enough to place North Carolina first in the ranks of patriotism, and to bring to light facts for the establishment of her claims which her supineness had permitted to

The compilation contains the Lectures of Rev. F. L. Hawks, D. D., LL. D., before the Historical Society of New York, having for its subject the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. The lectures of Hon. D. L. Swain, LL. D., before the Historical Society of the University of North Carolina, the subject the British invasion of North Carolina, and the lecture of Hon. W. A. Graham, LL. D., before the Historical Society of New York upon the same subject; to which, is prefixed an account of the battle of Alamance. The work is prettily illustrated with Engravings, and should command an extensive sale. Raleigh Register.

We are also indebted to Mr. Cooke for a copy of this interesting and valuable work.

Alabama. We expressed great confidence, some days since, that the official returns from the elections in Alabama would exhibit a splendid democratic triumph. Those returns have not reached us; but the information received is sufficient to satisfy us, beyond a peradventure, that our predictions are fully realized. The democracy have elected a democratic Governor, six of the seven members of Congress, and a majority in both branches of the Legislature. We have no doubt that the Alabama delegation in the next Congress will be composed of the following

P. Philips, democrat. First district. James Abercrombie, indep't, Second " S. W. Harris, democrat. Third W. R. Smith, democrat, Fourth G. S. Houston, democrat. W. R. W. Cobb. democrat. Sixth I. F. Dowdell, democrat. Seventh The seventh district was represented in the last Congress by the Hon. Alexander White, and the sec-

Washington Union. WHEAT DECLINED. It will be seen by reference to our quotations on the fourth page, that wheat declined in this city during the last two days, from 8 to 10 cents per bushel. This is owing mainly to the unsettled state of the Northern markets, the same article having undergone a decline in those markets also. Our millers are only purchasing such as is brought to the city; deeming it imprudent to contract for lots to be delivered at some future day in the present un-

settled state of the Northern markets.

ond by the Hon. James Abercrombie, both anti-Scott

A FORTUNE MADE BY A MISPORTUNE. Mr. Quigley, five hundred dollars; and other subscriptions were made to the amount of three hundred dollars.

The Washington Star says that Branson G. Graham, Esq., has been appointed Postmaster at Greensborough in this State.

A Fortune Made by A Misporture. Mr. Quigley, of Bowling Green, Kentucky, it is said, bought a large quantity of tobacco last winter, expecting to ship it to the southern market before the season of low water and high freights. Unfortunately the Ohio fell before he could get his tobacco out of Green river, the consequence of which is, it has advanced in value on his hands to the amount of \$20,000.

EXTRAORDINARY MORTALITY FROM THE HEAT OF THE WEATHER. The New York Tribune of yesterday gives a list of about 220 deaths, and 50 or 60 others prostrated in that city, Brooklyn and Williamsburg, during the last six days, from the excessive heat of the weather, and adds:
The frightful heat of the last week seems to have

culminated on Saturday in a degree of heat more fatal than any ever before known, at least so far as the mortality thereby occasioned shows. The number is entirely unparalelled, so far as we know, in the history of the world. It is perfectly horrible, and betrays not only unequaled heat, but, in many cases, most unheard of carelessness on the part of the victims. There were no less than 113 deaths from heat in the city on Saturday and Sunday, besides 18 others who were stricken down and are lying ill. Fifteen of the dead were natives of Ireland, three of Germany, two of Scotland, and one of England. The nativity of many is unknown. On Sunday the prayers of the congregation of St. James' Church, in Brooklyn, were offered up for no less than 28 persons who died during the past week from illness produced by the present unusually warm state of the weather, and

for eight others who lie dangerously ill. We attribute this scourge to several causes. First, heat; second, alcohol; third, pestilential filth. The thermometer was above 100 degrees in the shade, almost every day, and the heat endured by those fully exposed to the sun, was often as much as 115

In Brooklyn, the number of deaths from sun stroke is 38, besides 13 others who were prostrated. At Troy, N. Y., there have been 14 cases of coup de soliel, nearly all fatal.

The Tribune also says: From various accounts received, we should judge that at least a hundred horses have been killed, in the mean time, in this city alone. All sorts of business in the travelling line has been retarded; railroad trains, relays, omnibuses reduced to half speed, and pedestrianism brought almost to a stand still. Another such week would outrival in mortality the height of the cholera of 1849.

The number of deaths last week is reported at 585; but the real number must have been at least 700the heaviest mortality having occurred too late to be included in Saturday's report.

Every city, town and hamlet in the neighborhood has suffered in like proportion, and even in the airiest regions of country (the Eastern bank of the Hudson) the complaint of the heat has been equal in all but deaths.'

The Times says the number of deaths from heat on Sunday, were as follows; in New York 100; Brooklyn 26; Williamsburg 8, and Jersey City-3 total 182 in one day.

All the New York papers mentions a report that a number of the servant girls at the St. Nicholas Hotel had been stricken down by the heat on Saturday. The number it is said ranged from 20 to 40. The Sun of yesterday says:

"The city reporters, who visited the hotel on ac count of the rumors, received no satisfaction in answer to their inquiries. So far as we can learn, some three or four had died up to last night. One boy was lying dead in the small building in Mercer street, used as apartments for the servants. In another room three or four of the servant girls were lying in a doubtful condition; the room adjoining was also occupied as a temporary hospital. Two of the girls were on Saturday morning carried to the hospital in a dangerous condition,"

Washington Gossip. Washington, Aug. 14, 1853. From reliable quarters I learn that the many important questions connected with our foreign affairs are just now receiving the anxious consideration and attention of the honorable Secretary of State and his accomplished assistant, Dudley Mann, Esq. Discarding, for the present, minor matters connected with our foreign relations, it cannot be doubted that the following subjects are of momentous and imposing interest:

First-The kidnapping of Koszta in Smyma. Second-The incarceration of Capt. Gibson by the Dutch authorities.

Third-The fishery difficulties; and Fourth-The alleged interference of England with slavery in the Island of Cuba.

It is currently reported that the documents relating to the efforts of her Britannic Majesty's ministers to promote the abolition of involuntary servitude in the "Queen of the Antilles," have, for the most part been committed to the keeping of Secretaries Davis and Dobbin, who are expected to thoroughly investigate them, and present a statement of their contents. together with their opinion, in writing, as to the most vise and judicious course to pursue in the premises. When the views of these Southern members of the Cabinet are communicated to the President and their colleagues in Cabinet council, then the whole matter will be discussed and a decision made. There seems to me to be an evident, a peculiar propriety in committing this delicate subject, one so closely connected with the "peculiar institution," of the States lying South of "Mason and Dixon's line," to the carefu consideration of the Secretaries of War and Navy. It is said that it is the intention of the Executive, should an emergency arise, to maintain at all hazards

the interests of his Southern friends. The President and Messrs. Marcy and Mann will give to the other subjects their enlightened consideration and undivided attention; and the public, irrespective of party, entertain the belief, the conviction that whatever may be decided on will be for the public weal-the maintenance untarnished of our national honor. Washington Republic.

EARLY RISING REQUIRED BY A WILL. In the will of the late Mr. James Seargeant, of Leicester, is the following clause:

"As my nephews are fond of indulging themselves bed in a morning, and as I wish to prove to the satisfaction of my executors that they have got out of bed in the morning, and either employed themselves in business, or taken exercise in the open air, from five till eight o'clock every morning, from the 5th of April to the 10th of October, being three hours each day; and from seven till nine o'clock in the morning from the 10th of October to the 5th of April being two hours every morning; this is to be done for some years, during the first seven years, to the satisfaction of my executors, who may excuse them in case of illness, but the task must be made up when they are well; and if they will not do this, they shall not receive any share of my property. Temperance makes the faculties clear, and exercise makes them vigorous. It is temperance and exercise united that can alone insure the fittest state for mental or bodily

We understand that a letter was received in this city some days since from Rev. Dr. Butler, dated at Rome, July 2, in which he states that the Hon. Senator Douglas and Col. Walker, of United States Army, were in the Eternal City and witnessed the imposing ceremony of the Festival of St. Peter's and St. Paul's. They were in good health; and that he would accompany them to the Holy Land, for which place they would leave in a very few days. It will be gratifying to the numerous friends of all

to learn their whereabouts, health, &c., &c. The Doctor does not say that the honorable Senator has become a Roman Catholic; if such had been the case, he would have been very apt to have stat-ed it. Washington Union, Tuesday.

RAVAGES OF THE YELLOW FEVER AMONG THE SLAVES IN CUBA. A gentleman who arrived at New York last week, from Cuba states that the yellow fever is raging with dreadful fatality in different parts of the Island. The chief victims are the slaves lately imported from the coast of Africa. On the south side of the Island, one large planter, who had a considerably number, has lately lost three quarters of them by this disorder.

DISTRESSING CASUALTY. We learn from the National Intelligencer that Thos, Walter Jones, son of Gen. Walter Jones, of Washington city, was recently drowned in the lower Rio Grande, where he was engaged in the discharge of his duties as one of the Mexican Boundary Commission. The accident occurred in consequence of a small boat upsetting in a

ARRIVALS. Among the distinguished gentlemen now, or very recently, in our city are General Quitman of Mississippi, Governor Reid of North Carolina, Hon. Truman Smith of Connecticut, and Hon. Thomas H. Bayly of Virginia. We learn that Gen Bayly is on his way to the White Sulphur Springs.

Washington Union.

Another Dreadful Rail Road Accident More than Paovidence, R. I., August 42. It is my painful duty to inform you of another dreadful and terribly destructive railroad accident which occurred on the Providence Railroad this morning, by which sixteen to twenty persons have been killed and probably twenty to forty wounded-some fatally, and others very seriously.

The particulars will be forwarded as soon as received. [SECOND DISPATCH.]

More of the Rail Road Accident: PROVIDENCE, R. I., August 12. The accident occurred about 8 o'clock this morning. The train from Whitensville with a very large excursion party of ladies and gentlemen on board, on its way to Providence, came in collision with the regular train from Providence. The crash was fearful. Both trains were going at full speed. The locomotives were completely driven into each other, and a large number of the cars were thrown off the track, and smashed into

The passengers, ladies and gentlemen and children, were thrown violently out, some crushed under the wheels, and others literally jammed up among the ruins. The scene was truly appalling in the extreme. The shricks of the wounded and dying made the blood run cold.

As far as can be ascertained about twenty men, women and children were killed instantly, and some twelve or fifteen so dreadfully mangled that no hope is entertained for their lives. Many others slightly and some dangerously injured. Most of the killed and wounded are from Uxbridge and Whitinsville. The pastor of Grace Church, at Uxbridge, is among the killed. The names of others I have not ascertained. The scene is heart-rending. The dead and dying are lying about in all directions-some still under the ruins. Physicians are in attendance, and doing all in their power to alleviate the sufferings of

the wounded. [SECOND DISPATCH.] WORCESTER, Aug. 12, 2 P. M. The collision of the two trains is represented as terrific, as both were going at a high speed. On the Uxbridge train the third passenger car leaped over the second, killing three persons who were escaping from the windows. One boy had his arm completely torn from the socket. The dead were terribly mangled. Nine persons were taken from the wreck dead, and laid side by side at Valley Falls, presenting a heart-rending spectacle. It is estimated that twenty have been killed, and forty or more wounded.

[Note.-Valley Falls is on the Providence & Worcester Railroad, just above its junction with the Boston & Providence Road.]

[FOURTH DISPATCH.] Worcester, August 12th, 9 P. M. The accident took place on the Providence and Worcester, and not on the Boston and Worcester Railroad as first stated. The down train was crowded with excurtionists from Uxbridge, Northbridge, and other manufacturing towns along the route. So far 16 dead bodies have been taken from the wreck, most of whom are factory operatives, and it is feared others will yet be found. about 25 were wounded, some of them so badly as to preclude all hope of their recovery. The trains were going at such a high rate of speed when the collision took place that the engines were driven into each other. A coroner's jury has been summoned to hold an inquest over the dead.

Still Another Rail Road Accident.

Wheeling, Aug. 12th. The express passenger train from Baltimore, on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, yesterday afternoon, was thrown off the track when passing through a switch at Cameron, 27 miles from this city. The ball or lever fell down, which by hanging the track threw three of the cars, crow with passengers, entirely off. They were upset, but, strange to say, out of over 100 ladies and gentlemen not one was killed or seriously wounded. Some 20 or 30 are slightly bruised and scratched. John V. L. McMahon, of Baltimore, who was in the train, was burried in coal-dust, but not in the least degree injured. An investigation into the cause of the disaster by the officers of the road establishes that the switch had not been used that day, and had been roperly placed and secured after being last used, out that at about an hour previous to the accident, two men, lately discharged from the company's service, had been seen handling the ball, and it is supposed that they designed to run the train off as a matter of revenge. They will be arrested on the charge to-night.

The passengers afterwards held a meeting and acquitted the company of all blame. Much alarm was felt at first, which gave way to indignation against

the offenders. The travel on the road is rapidly increasing, and passengers are loud in its praise.

Deaths from Heat, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 14. There was five deaths vesterday from the effect of the heat-among them was General Bennett, who was taken sick at the Assayer's office of the Mint, where he had received an appointment on Wednesday. General Bennett served as a Captain in the Pennsylvania volunteers in the Mexican war. After his return home he was elected General of the Second Brigade. He was employed in a room where the thermometer stood at 160 degrees.

Later from Mexico.

New Orleans, Aug. 14. The steamer Texas has arrived from Vera Cruz with dates to the 8th inst. Among her passengers are Captain Mordecai and the Gardner investigating commission.

The government has called upon the governors of the different States for correct returns of all foreigners without licenses, intending to subject them to fine and imprisonment.

Later from Texas.

New Orleans, Aug. 14th. Advices from Galveston to August 5th bring no definite returns of the election. The crops promised well. Gen. Mirabeau Lamar died at San Antonia on the 6th.

Relief for New Orleans. PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 14. The collections in this city in aid of the sufferers by the yellow fever at New Orleans, now amounts to \$11,400. NEW YORK, Aug. 13. The contributions for New Orleans have now reached \$20,000. Paul Jullien proposes a concert in aid of the fund.

Outrageous Attempt to Destroy Life on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, &c.

Wheeling, Aug. 18th. A man named Martin Malvey, lately in the employ of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, was arrested at Cameron, near Wheeling, this morning upon the awful charge of designedly throwing the passenger train of cars off the track, by unlocking and misplacing a switch on Thursday last, near that place. Mr. Bogard, an intelligent farmer in the neighborhood, testifies that about an hour previous to the arrival of the train from Baltimore, on the day of the accident, he was driving a team homeward, and as he reached the brow of a high hill that overlooks the track, he observed Malvey to approach the switch, and deliberately take a key from his pocket, unlock the ball or lever, and leave it in that state. Supposing him to be in the service of the company, and acting in obedience to orders, Mr. Bogard said nothing about his discovery, until after he learned the train had run off the switch on account of Malvey's derangement of it. The prisoner was taken to Moundaville, on the Ohio river, and safely lodged in jail to await his

Nothing can excuse a want of charity to a fellow in distress. He is poor, perhaps through his own folly or that of his ancestors; and we are rich perhaps through our own reguery or that of our ancestors; we need not often insist on the difference of merit as the reason for a difference of condition.

Four parties are now in the field surveying routes for the great railroad to the Pacific. "The Pacific Railroad," say the prophets, "is to be the topic of the next session of Congress."

The number of exhibitors who display their wares in the New York Crystal Palace, is six thousand.

DIED. On the 6th instant, in Newbern N. C., Rev. Win. P. Bid-dle, of Craven county, N. C., and formerly of Princess Anne county, Va., aged 66 years. He was a local Baptist minister of great worth and usefulness. Having lived the life of a true christian, he died in the prospect of a glorious reward.

CALES OF LOTS ON BEAUFORT HARBOR The Carolina City Land Company in the Hall on Monay inder on their premises, at White Hall on Monay inder on their premises, at White Hall on Monay index on the Lands of this Company front about two miles on the Lands of this Company front about two miles on the Lands of this Company front about two miles on the Lands of the Harbor, and are considered the most valuable on it. They are in full view of the cean, and will be liandsomely and conveniently laid out for stainess and pleasure. No improvement can be made with Contral or Westers Carolina, or the waters connected will the Harbor, without benefiting these lands. The Carolin City Company, aware of this fact, beg leave to say that the City Company, aware of this fact, beg leave to say that the City Company, aware of this fact, beg leave to say that the the Harbor, without benefiting these lands. The Carolina City Company, aware of this fact, beg leave to say that they have no "agents or drummers in the Western part of the State," or any where else, offering to sell Lots at a low rate to secure influence, but that all the sales of their land are required, by the articles of agreement, to be to the higher

The gentlemen who compose this Company have made arrangements to improve their lands to the amount of about \$50,000. During the winter and ensuing spring a large Hotel will be built, Wharves, Turpentine Distilleres and a Steam Saw Mill will be put in operation.

There is excellent clay on the premises for making brick and also on the adjacent waters; and as experience has proved the importance of fire proof buildings in a commercial place, the board will not allow any but substantial fire proof buildings to be permanently erected on any lands they may sell.

To persons who may prefer the board will less lets for a

Sell.

To persons who may prefer, the board will lease lots for a term of years. They respectfully invite all persons in any way interested to be present at the sale and see for themselves. Especially mechanics, ship carpenters, brick masons, &c., as for them no richer harvest can be promised than the future prospects of Carolina City.

Terms of Sale. One-fourth cash—the balance in instalments at 12, 18 and 24 months, interest from dat e.

All letters on business of the Company address to John M. Rose, Secretary, Fayetteville, N. C.

By order of the Board,

T. R. UNDERWOOD, President,

August 17th, 1853.

August 17th, 1853.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA-Wake Country The C. W. ty—In Equity. Thos. G. Whitaker vs. Henry J. Cannon.
It having been alleged in the Bill of Thos. G. Whitaker
vs. Henry J. Cannon, filed in our Court of Equity for said
County, for a specific performance of a contrast for sale of
land, that the defendant is not a resident of the Blate of
North Carolina, and the said Thos. G. Whitaker's allegation
being supported by his affidavit filed in said Court:
According to our Act of Assembly for such cases, made and
provided, I do, hereby notify the said Henry J. Cannon to
be and appear at our next Term of the Court of Emily for be and appear at our next Term of the Court of Equity to said county, to be held on the 1st Monday after the 4th Mon day of September next, at the Court House, in the Raleigh, then and there to plead, answer or demur, to the said complainant's said bill of complaint, or said bill will be taken pro confesso, and a degree made accordingly.

Witness, my hand, this 17th day of August, 1858.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD, C. & M. Equity. day of September next, at the Court House, in the City of

Fall Stock, August, 1853. ERR & MARBURY, SYCAMORE STREET, PETERSBURG, VA.—Importers and Dealers in China, Glass and Earthen-Ware, Lamps and Looking-Glasses, Britannia and Silver Plated Ware, Waiters, &c.

Have just received by the Ship "Lord Stanley," from Liverpool, their Fall supply of China and Crockery; and have also to hafid a large and beautiful assortment of Glass-Ware selected from the best Factories in the country, which, together with adult supply of every other article in their line.

gether with a full supply of every other article in their line, renders their stock unusually attractive, all of which having been obtained on the most favorable terms, they are enabled and will offer as great inducements as any similar establishment either North or South. A call and examination from Merchants is respectfully solicited. Petersburg, Aug, 18th, 1853. PRINKLEYVILLE ENTERTAINMENT AND PIC-NICS.—As years heretofore, to open middle of August and continue till middle of October. As a precedent for Vineyard visitation in America, is the resort, from all parts of Europe to Switzerland, the vintage season, with happiest results, as to innocent pleasure and improved health. And that such entertainment, in all its details, has Divine sanction, through the approved example of the sweet singer of Israel, and a "man after God's own heart," clearly

appears from 1st Chronicles, xvi chapter, iii verse.

And, as the legitimate tendency, and most probable results of the increase of vineyards in our country, on the cause of correct morals and true temperance, as well as health, all wishing for truth on the subject are invited to look at most reliable information as to the state of society in the vineyard districts of Europe, compared with other parts of the world. One well informed on vineyard and temperance subjects, and willing to impart desired information thereon, in any proper manner, time and place. SIDNEY WELLER.

Brinklevville, Halifax co., N. C., Aug. 18, 1858. 78-21. Brinkleyville, Halifax co., N. C., Aug. 10, 1900.

N. B. To visiters, interested in agricultural improvement, I can show an acre, near my vineyard, surpassing, perhaps, for luxurious growth, and probable rield, any corn S. W.

OTICE. THE LETTING OF THE BRIDGE ACROSS Neuse River, at Battles, has again been postponed to want of bidders; it will be offered to the lowest bidder of Monday the 29th instant, at the said Bridge, at 12 o'clock. Bridge builders will do well to attend.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS. August 18th, 1858.

WILSON & GRICE, GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, No. 11, High Street and Pierce's Wharf. PORSTMOUTH, VA.,

Give their personal and prompt attention to the Sale and Forwarding of Produce and Merchandize of every description, and make liberal consignments.
REFERENCES. GEO. W. MORDECAI, Esq., Raleigh. Messrs. W. H. & R. S. Tucker, Raleigh.

KING, THOMAS & BARROW, Louisburg. R. N. & D. C. HERNDON, Oxford. Hon. WELDON N. EDWARDS, Warren County. Col. S. S. ROYSTER, Granville. MONTGOMERY & PLUMMER, Warrenton Col. WALTER GWYNN, Chief Eng. Central Rail Road SAMUEL M. WILSON. GEO. W. GRICE

Hardware Importation, 1853. Hardware Importation, 1853.

MUIR & BRYAN, IMPORTERS AND WHOLElery, Guns, &c., Sycanore Street, Petersburg, Va.—Are
now receiving their Fall Stock of Foreign and American
Hardware, which they present to the consideration of buyers
generally, believing that they can offer inducements equal
to any other establishment in the country; a large portion
of their goods have been imported direct from England, and
the American carefully selected from the best sources, all
of which are offered for sale on the most reasonable terms.
Merchants visiting this City are respectfully invited to call
and examine their Stock before purchasing.

MUIR & BRYAN,
Petersburg, Va., Aug. 12th, 1852.

Petersburg, Va., Aug. 12th, 1853. STEVENSON & WEDDELL, IMPORTERS and JOBBERS, Petersburg, Va.—Have in Store a large Stock of Woolen Goods, purchased last Spring before the great advance in Wool, which they offer to the North Darolina and Virginia Trade at very low prices.

Those Merchants who intend going further North are respectfully invited to call and examine their Stock.

Petersburg, Va., Aug. 12th, 1853.

STRAYED.—A BAY FILLY AND BAY MULE Left my Plantation, near Stanhope, Nash County, about the middle of May last, a BAY FILLY, three years old next Spring—has a star in her face, and a BAY MULE, two years old next Spring. They were last seen in er about the neighborhood of Earpsboro, Johnston County. Any person taking them up and informing me of the fact, will be suitably rewarded for their trouble. Address

NIEMEYER & WHITE. COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND GENERAL

Offer their services to the Shipping, Planting, Trading and Manufacturing Interests.

We will give strict attention to Shipping or Selling Tobacco, Cotton, Flour, Grain, Provisions, Lumber, and Naval Stores; and Forwarding Merchandise with Despatch. Lime, Plaster, Guano, Cement and Salt, always on hand. Henry V. Niemeyer,

August 8th 1852 Manufacturing Interests. August 8th, 1853.

COMMISSION BUSINESS.—THE UNDERSIGNED will conduct a Foreign and Domestic Produce Commission business in the City of Petersburg, Va., under the firm of STAINBACK & HARDEE.

Office, 3rd door West of Bollingbrook Hotel, North Side.
F. C. STAINBACK, W. H. HARDEE. C. STAINBACK, November 1st, 1852.

WAIM'S JUSTICE .- THE NORTH CAROLINA Justice; containing a summary statement of the Statue and Common Law of this State, together with the Decision of the Supreme Court, and all the most approved forms any precedents relating to the office and duty of a Justice of the Peace, and other public officers, according to modern practice, by BENJAMIN SWAIM. Second edition, revised and contacted. For selection

HENRY D. TURNER Raleigh, August 12, 1853. FORM BOOK, THE NORTH CAROLINA P

or sale at the North Carolina Book Store, by HENRY D. TURNER.

PUBLIC MEETING.—There will be a Dedication of the heartiful New Hall, situated on the market space, fronting on Wilmington street, by Phonix Division of Temperance, on Monday evening 22d instant.

Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully invited to attend and witness the ceremonies, and hear the speeches on the operation.

Raleigh, August 16th, 1853. NOTICE.—DANIEL R. GOODLOE, ATTORNEY & Counsellor at Law offers his professional services to the public as an Agent for Pension Bounty Land, and other Claims on the Federal Government. Washington, D. C., Aug. 12, 1853.